NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. EROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Crown DIAMONDS EOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Ron Roy-Lochinvan.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-PRIDE WILL

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Captain of the Watch-The Sisters-New Pootman. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equestrian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-The DRUNKARD. WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

New York, Tuesday, January 9, 1855.

The News.

In the State Senate yesterday a memorial from the trustees of the St. Louis church, Baffalo, in relation to the tenure of their church property, was ordered to be printed. The resolution relative to the employment of counsel in the Lemmon case was laid over. Mr. Putnam gave notice of a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of bills under five dollars.

In the Assembly, reports were received from the Commissioner of the Canal Fund, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the Inspector General of Militia. Mr. Loughlin gave notice of a bill to increase the funds of the New York Fire Department. Mr. Leigh introduced a bill to expedite the canvassing of votes in the city of New York. Mr. Rhodes, of Kings country, laid on the table a proposition to amend the constitution in regard to the qualification of voters. A resolution was introduced go give the use of the Assembly Chamber to th State Temperance Society on the evening of the

17th inst., which was opposed by Mr. O'Keefe.
We received foom Albany at a late hour last night a lengthy synopsis of the report of the Commiss oner of the Canal Fund, which will be found in another place.

By reference to our despatch from Albany it will be seen that Mr. Rhodes, of Kings county, yesterday laid on the table of the Assembly a proposition to amend the State constitution in regard to the qualifications of voters, declaring all males twentyone years of age born in the United States, or those who have been resident in the United States for the full term of twenty one years, to be entitled to a wote. This proposition will no doubt elicit a warm discussion, and fully test the strength of the Know Nothings in the House.

We refer the reader to our special telegraphic despatch from Washington, published this morning. which treats of various matters at the capital of an important and interesting character.

It will be seen by our despatch that the disgraceful railroad ricts have again commenced at Erie city. Yesterday the track of the Lake Shore Railmad was tern up by order of the Commissioners of Highways, and at the moment the despatch was sent the meb were engaged in tearing down a bridge over one of the streets. The Sheriff attempted to make arrests, but was pelted and driven from the ground.

The convention of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812 met in Washington city yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. Joe! B. Suther land, of Philadelphia, was elected President. gas and several others. After the organization was complete, an immense procession formed and marched through the principal streets. About two e'clock the procession reached the White House, and the Veterans were introduced to the President in a speech by Mr. Satherland. The President responded, and the ceremonies at be Presidential sion were closed by a few: marks from the Chief of the Six Nations expre .ive of his happiness at taking the Great F her by the hand The Convention re-assembled at 5 c'clock P. M. A preamble and resolutions stat. - the objects and warts of the veterans, were read by . -n. Coomba, of Kentucky, and passed unanimously. A .. "mber of distinguished men addressed the Convention and much enthusiasm prevailed.

An important order was made by Judge Ingraham in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in respect to the violation of the building ordinances. which were made to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of fire, and also to protect the individual occupant of a house from fire originating with his neighbor. The penalty imposed will be a wholehouses, utterly disregard the safety of the inhabitants if they can only save a few inches of space and a few thousand of brick. The nenalty in the ruit refeered to (the Fire Department against Joseph Harrison,) would have been \$200,000, but the plaintiffs did not demand the whole amount, and the Court cave indement for \$5,000.

in the Board of Aldermen, last evening the President announced the several standing commit tees for the year 1855. The report of the Board of Commissioners in favor of widening part of Cliff street was concurred in. By the raport of the Comptroller it sppears that the sum of \$2,575 50 was paid to the Evening Post for special advertising for the last year, and over \$6,000 to the same journal and five other papers on contract for that period. The special committee on the subject of ceening Albany street reported in favor of of saytaining their former action in opposition to sud opening, by a vote of 13 to 7; had the Board been ull, the vote would have stood 15 to 7-Alderman Brown, of the First, and Alderman Hoffmire, of the Fifth ward, both opposed to the opening, being ac-Various other matters were cidentally absent. yased upon, and the Board adjourned to Toursday rext. at five o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when the different committees for the ensuing year were organized, and the rules of the Board section by section. An appropriation of \$500 for the purpose of sending a committee of five to Albany to watch the progress of a bill through the Legislature for the improvement of the city charter, was rejected. An interesting debate sprung up on a motion to appoint a special committee to report on the propriety of re-letting the contrast for publie printing for the Common Council and beads of departments. Mr. Clancy said that Comptroller Flagg had resolved himself loto a ' Four Cent Man' for the purpose of peddling bad paper and pene-Mr. Haswell offered an important resolution with regard to the changing of the landing place of the New York and Fall River, New York and Stoningboats. The Board adjourned to next Wednesday. in the Board of Supervisors the Mayor, as President, nominated the several committees for the

The law in reference to changes about to be effected in the Fire Department of this city, now before the Legislature, is published in our issue this

The fortieth anaiversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in this city last evening, by a tall and supper at Tammany Hall. A report is given in another part of our paper this morning.

The unemployed working men a sembled in large numbers at Ho; e Coapei /ast evening. A numbe of speeches in English and German were made, and and reform was proposed as the great remedy for present existing cylls. For a full account of the proceedings we refer to our report.

A steam boller in the carpenter shop of Mr. Ste. see, in West Twenty first street, exploded yes | accordingly undertaken to do; and who doubts

terday morning, tearing the building to places and | that they will ultimately accomplish it? Their scattering the fragments in every direction. Mr. James Dunn, the engineer, had fired up the engine, but left the room without adjusting the steam escape. Mr. D., in attempting to escape was caught between the falling timbers, and so seriously injured that he died last evening. Owing to the early hour at which the explosion took place, the workmen engaged on the premises had not arrived, or great loss of life must have ensued. Ma h consternation prevailed in the neighborhood, but fortunately no other persons were injured.

The church of the Rev. Dr. Burchard (Presbyterian), situated in West Thirteeath street, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the hot air flues. The church was valued at \$25,000. and the loss is covered by insurance in the Hanover and Knickerbocker companies.

The launching of the U.S. frigate Sabine, which was to have takes place yesteriay, has again been postponed in consequence of the absence of the She will now probably be launched on the 15th inst.

The New Jersey Legislature meets at franton to-day. A correct list of the members will be seen

in our columns to-day.

The bill presented by Mr. Wentworth, from the Committee on Commerce, on the 2d inst., in the House of Representatives, in relation to foreign paupers and criminals, will be found in our paper

At the municipal election in Covington, Ky., on Saturday, the entire Know Nothing ticket was successful.

Flour was less animated yesterday at Saturday's rates, with a moderate amount of sales. Wheat was quiet. Indian corn advanced about 1c. per bushel, with free sales of Sonthern yellow to arrive at 106c. per bushels, and of Western mixed from store, at 105c. Old mess pork sold, in small lots, at \$12 12. A sale of 1,000 barrels prime mess was made on terms which made the price equal to \$15 50, although nominaly sold at \$16. The sales of cotton were 800 a 1,000 bales, at a further advance of cent per lb., making the whole advance from the lowest point before the America's news of half a cent per lb. The stock is again reduced to under 5,000 bales, 1,000 of which is Texas. There was no Mobile or New Orleans middling cotton on the market. The quotations ranged as follows:-Middling Uplands, 84c.; do. Florida, 84c.; do. Mobiles, 84c., and New Orleans and Texas at 84c. Fraight to England were active, and considerable shipments of provisions, flour, corn, &c., were being made, together with about 1,500 a 1,800 bales of cotton, at 3-16d, a 7-32d., which was an advance.

The Know Nothings and the Southern Demo eratic Members of Congress-A Great Mor-

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, have taken the field in the House of Representatives at Washington as the champions of the administration and its party against the Know Nothings. The leading obection of these two gentlemen, as men of the South, against this new and mysterious party is, that it forms part and parcel of the new antislavery league of the Northern States. Mr. Wise, the administration democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, has set out upon his electioneering travels, preaching the same crusade against the unholy alliance of the Know Nothings and the Northern anti-slavery socie-

Assuming that the members of Congress in question, and that the chosen champion of the Cabinet spoils democracy of Virginia, are realty ignorant of the true position of the Know Nothings as a national organization, it is proper that we should undertake to enlighten them and set them right. The Know Nothings, then, of the North are not in the league of the antislavery societies. The new American party, throughout the North and throughout the Union stands upon the safe and national ground of absolute non-intervention on the slavery question. They regard the subject of slavery as a local question, and as such, they simply propose to leave it to the legisle ion of the States respectively concerned, a d to the people of the Territories that may be sterested. Nothing more. The Know Kethir , s have openly proclaimed this platform at their recent juoilees at Boston and elsewhere; and they are the subjects of the bitterest hostility of Lloyd Garrison's Liberator, and all the abolition journals of the North.

In this State we find this new party leaving no stone unturned to defeat the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate, because his anti-slavery and sectional programme for the Presidency stands in deadly opposition to their national platform, and union and conservative principles. On his side, we flud that the anti-slavery partizans of Seward consider all their enemies in New York vanquished, whigs and democrats, all except these terriole Know Nothings. They alone remain to confront him. If they defeat him now, his disunion abolition scheme for the succession is at once demolished; and if they fail to defeat him now, the inevitable result is only postponed for a season.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that while Mr. Barry, of Messissippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, should be at one end of the Capitol haranguing the House against the Know Nothings, they should be using the general arguments of Seward himself in the Senate, of six months ago. Mr. Barry is of the opinion that the Know Nothings in New York would have joined the cause of Seward had he not spurped the association, and that he can yet make "his own terms of accommodation with them." Phese opinions are refuted by the simple facts that the Know Nothings are in the field for themselves; that they comtemplate a run over the whole Union for the Presidency: and that they are well aware that any trading or buckstering with Seward, upon any pretence, would instantly reduce them to the mean condition of a sectional faction in the interest of

the arch agitator. Without going back to the original objects and purposes of these secret societies of the Know Nothings, their political principles have certainly met with a very cothusiastic reception throughout the North. And why? Because the substantial. honest, conservative masses of the American people, disgusted with the spoils systems of the two old parties, and the debasing grog shop and disorganising anti-slavery cliques that have so long controlled the politics of the country, were resolved upon a revolution, and seized the first available new political organization that offered itself, to carry their resolutions into effect. The Know Nothings answered the purpose; and the sovereign people, resolved to make good their independence, have effected already a great revolution. The coalition spoils administration party has been literally "crushed out" in the North. The next thing to be done is the overthrow of Seward and the dispersion of his Northern anti-slavery alhapoe. This task the Know Nothings, backed up by the conservative Northern people, cave

next duty will be to demolish and disperse the administration and its spoils democracy of the South, beginning with the important State of Virginia; and it is here that the shoe pinches at Washington.

Very well. Buncombe speeches in Congress

for the benefit of Mr. Wise may be permitted upon a pinch; but it would be best, victory or defeat, for Mr. Wise and his congressional allies to cease prating of the league between the Know Nothings and the anti-slavery societies. No such thing exists. The league is on the other side-between Seward in the North and the administration in the South, against this new American party. We await the final

Revolution in the Foreign Policy of the Administration-Abandonment of Cuba-Re-

signation of Soule. As all inquiry into the Ostend conference, on the part of the House of Representatives, has been practically defeated by the reference of the resolution of inquiry to the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is due to the public that a brief, comprehensive and reliable narrative of all the transactions which led to the calling of the conference in question, as well as the events which have subsequently taken place. should be given. We propose to fill up the hiatus which now exists by a plain statement, free from bias, and with as little comment as practicable.

When Mr. Soulé was appointed Minister to Spain, he accepted the position with the dis. tinct understanding that the acquisition of Caba was a leading policy of the administration, and that to that end all his energies were to be directed. From the first moment of his arrival at Madrid this idea was the key note to his whole conduct. When he was charged with demanding reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, it was deemed a fitting opportunity to review all the various outrages which had been committed by the authorities of Caba upon our citizens and commerce for a long series of years; and accordingly Mr. Soulé did not confine himself to a mere monetary claim for damages, out also demanded a suitable apology.

The result of the negotiations which followed was the distinct refusal of the Spanish government to make any apology. Upon this, Mr. Soulé closed the negotiations and reported the facts to the government at Washington. In doing so, he took occasion to give his views at length as to the condition of affairs in Spain, and express his convictions that if the United States adopted a vigorous and decided policy, Cuba in less than six months would be ours But as he did not desire that his mere ipse dixit should be taken, he suggested a conference might be held with Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason, where he would fully explain his views. and a joint report could be forwarded here of the result.

A special messenger was despatched with this important communication and it at once met with a favorable response at the hands of the President and Cabinet-none being more enthusiastic than Mr. Marcy. A-med with this authority the messenger returned, and the conference at Ostend was held.

As soon as the three Ministers had decided upon a concert of action, a joint despatch was written, and Mr. McCrae, United States Consul at Paris, was sent to Washington, the bearer of the result. He arrived here in the steamship Arabia November 2d, and in the HERALD of November 7th a full statement was given of the contents of the despatch. It was there stated that the conference had been held to consider but one subject—the condition of our relations with Spain and their connection with the Caban question. Mesers. Buchanan, Mason and Soulé united in recommending that the government of the United States should declare, in effect, that it was useless to prolong negotiations further-that so long as Cuba remained a dep-ndence of the Spanish crown it would contique to be a source of annovance and injury to ne, and that both our honor and interest required we should either purchase or take Cuba at once. They farther expressed the opinion that England and France would offer but little if any opposition to the transfer by purchase stand to the United States

Since this publication different versions of the conference have appeared; but the above contained the whole substance of the despatch, and any statements contradicting it are erroneous. And in this connection it is a pregnant fact, that whilst the organs of the administration have freely contradicted other versions of the result of the conference, which have been published, the HERALD article of the 7th of November has never been contradicted or im-

We now come to the period when, for the first time, a change was determined upon by the President and Cabinet in their Cuba policy. It was found that the passage of the Nebraska bill had stirred up an excitement throughout the country upon sectional grounds, second, perhaps, not even to the agitation in 1850. The abolitionists were sweeping the North, and the administration was carried away and almost annihilated by the flood. Mr. Marcy, who had been a tardy and unwilling convert to the necessity or expediency of that measure, suddenly became convinced that unless the agitation was allowed to die out upon the meagre food of the theory that slavery was not being extended by the Nebraska bill, the whole country would irretrievably be abolitionized. He believed that, to press the appexation of Cuba-a new slave State-would at this time be madeess; and he therefore set his foot down against the views advocated by Mesers. Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé. The discussions in the Cabinet were frequent and animated. Mr. Pierce at first sided with the Ostend Conference, and Mr. Cusbing exerted all his ability to combat Mr. Marcy's resolve. It was pending this discussion that the remor obtained currency that Mr. Marcy was about to retire from the State Department; and there is no doubt he would have retired somer than yield his convictions as to the impolicy of forcing the acquisition of Cuba whilst the public mind was still feverish over the Nebraska bill.

But Mr. Marcy at length carried his point. The policy of the administration was changed; and instead of Mr. Soulé receiving a reply to the joint despatch, approving of its views, as he bad a right to expect from all the incidents of the past, he was written to to proceed without delay to Madrid, and re open the negotiations which be had closed, asking for reparation and an apology for the Black Warrier affair, but instructing him to use no threats, and to avoid all occasion for irritation. Thus stands the matter now.

It can readily be Imagined that Mr Soulé received this last despatch from Mr. Marcy with feelings of nomixed surprise and indignation. Acting upon instructions, he had pressed the Spanish government for reparation and apology for past outrages; and failing to receive either, he had abruptly closed the negotiations. How can be re-open them with honor to himself? An apology already refused, can he worthily represent the United States by sucing humbly for that which in its very nature must be given as a matter of right, and not as a charity, in order to possess any merit whatever? These are Mr. Soulé's views, we

have the best authority for declaring. We feel, therefore, authorized to announce that Mr. Soulé has resigned his position as Minister to Spain, and will speedily return to the United States with feelings of hostility towards the administration and determined to lay all the facts before the country. This will at once bring up the Cuba question, and force the administration to show its hand. Mr. Marcy is firmly seated in the State Department. and he is as firmly opposed to the aunexation of Cuba at this time. Whatever his faults, he is not lacking in courage; and we may, therefore, expect to witness an interesting and bloody fight.

As for Mr. Buchanap, he will return home dispirited. He has not been able to achieve any results in England; and to a man of his prominence the glitter of a court is a poor recompense for the loss of the quiet and repose of his country seat near Lancaster.

PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES IN THE CABINET .-The condition of Mr. Pierce, at the head of a Cabinet by every member of which he is despised and laughed at, must be painful in the extreme. It has long since been determined by the right wing of the Cabinet army that he is not to be their man at the next election; Caleb Cushing and his set threw him overboard after the Nebraska bill. Mr. Cushing then decided to take up Buchanan, and wrote a letter to a Pennsylvania Judge on the subject, setting forth his objections to Mr. Pierce and his reasons for preferring Buchanan. The letter was handed by the Judge to a friend, and found its way to the President bimself. Mr. Pierce handed it back to the writer and asked him what he thought of it. Caleb only laughed in his face, and avowed that those were his sentiments. Poor Mr. Pierce bad nothing to reply. Every member of the Cabinet bullies him and treats him like a child. Marcy has long dealt with him as though he were a schoolboy; and now even Cushing lords it over him unmercifully. A pleasant position for a President.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE MEDIATION RESOLUTION.

Convention of the Veterans of 1812. VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECHES OF MR. SUTHERLAND AND GEN. PIERCE.

More Railroad Troubles in Eric.

Interesting from Washington. THE PACTS IN THE CASE OF CLINGMAN'S MEDIATION HE FACTS IN THE CASE OF CLINGHAM'S MEDIATION RESOLUTION—THE ALLJIES HOLDING OFF—MORE OF THE DUDLEY MANN CORRESPONDENCE—THE KINNEY EXPEDITION INTENDED FOR CUBA—SANTA ARNA—SENOR ARRANGOIS AND THE TREATY MONEY—A CIVIL SUIT ORDERED—COMMODGEE TANDEE.
BILT—SENATOR GWIM—SENATOR HUNTER—DANIEL

In reference to the mediation proposition of Mr. Clingman, I can assure you that it is not definitely abandoned by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but only postponed for the present. If a favorable crisis should scrur in the war before the adjournment of Congress, you will hear of this resolution again. It is not true that an offer of mediation was made to one of the allied Powers by the President, and rejected. About the begoning of the war, as I am informed, our Executive did mention the subject to the representative of one of the great ment and received a reply, to the effect that they shought United States to interpose with its (riendly offices at that time. And I am informed that more recently the aforethat the movement would be embarrassing to the ailies, for that in the event of their refusal to accept the proposed mediation, it might be charged to ambitious desires on their part, in the continuance of war. Perhapat the bottom of this there may have been a little jealousy of the growing influence of the United States as Power in the earth. Thus the matter stands.

I have had a glimpse at the official correspondence of Dudley Mann on the subject of court costume ; and also at the letters which passed between Mr. Sanford, our late minister ad int , and Mr. Mason, at Paris ; and be tween Mann and Marcy, on the same subject. They are spicy, and in a day or two I may send you some choice

It is rumored here that the real object of the Kinney expedition is not the malarious awamp lands of the Moquito coast, but the beautiful island of Cuba. The plan, learn, is to ship some two or three thousand men, armed to the teeth, in a couple of swift steamers, to start publicly for San Juan ; but privately to steer for Cuba, and slip in at some unprotected point and commence the liberation of the island. Gen. Henderson and Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, in view of this enterprise are reported as being able to apply funds to help it on to the extent of over a million of dollars. The Presi dent, in his official capacity, 18, of course, ignorant o the real drift of this Kinney expedition ; but I presume that the Kitchen Cabinet are in the secret.

Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister here, has received instructions from Santa Anna to commence a civil suit against Don Francisco de Arrangois, late Mexican Consul General, for the recovery of the sixty-eight thousand deliars which he appropriated as his private commission for receiving the Gadsden treaty money in behalf of Mexico. Bets are offered here of ten to one that the Dictator will never get the money.

Commodore Vanderbilt is on hand, negotiating for a

line of government mail steamers to Havre or South ampton. He is quite a fion at the Navy Department, and the old fogies of the Bureau of Construction are ashing him a great many questions concerning the New York style of putting up first class ocean steamers. Senator Gwin, of California, is about introducing a bill

for the establishment of a service amongst American seamen somewhat similar to the militia organization ashere. He proposes to issue commissions to captains and other officers of merchant vessels, which, in case of war, will enable them to become a portion of the naval force of the United States, and as such to convert vessels into national ships. In case of war California would be the refuge of all the whaling fleet, and if the officers of the vessels could assume the character of goverument officers they would have abundance of seamen at their control to defend the scaports and barbors. He will also propose that large quantities of cannon and the necessary material for arming the vessels be deposited at San Francisco. You will thus perceive that if Gwin s not re-elected to the Senate the California, people will prove very ungrateful. He is doing all he can for them, and they ought to know it.

Senator Douglas intends to introduce a hill for the reform of the judiciary, which will probably take the place of the plan proposed by Judge Butler, as it does ber of judges.

It is said that a coolness is growing up between Sens tor Hunter, of Virginia, and the administration. Too many candidates among them for the Presidency Sickles has not resigned yet. He is watching the shiftings of the TRICKERY IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Much dissatisfaction exists among printers in consequence of a new arrangement that has been made be-tween the printers to both houses of Congress, by which the greater part of the composition is done but once, while Congress pays for it twice. A large number of memorializing Congress on the subject.

From the State Capital. THE U. S. SENATORSHIP—PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION—LAW EDOKS—TEMPE-HANCE DEBATE, ETC., ETC.
ALEANY, Jan. 8, 1855.

Though both houses adjourned over from Friday to Mcnday, still a quorum in both was in attendance at 12 o'clock to-day. This is an improvement upon the doings of last year; then a quorum was scarcely ever present, especially when adjournments over a day or two extended to Monday. In the Senate considerable business was laid out of an uninteresting nature, and th best of fellowship prevailed all around the circle Nothing has yet been introduced in this highly solemn and demure body which is calculated to draw out much discussion, except Mr. Putnam's ecclesiastical When that comes up for discussion and vote, the true Know Nothing strength in the Senate will become de. veloped. It is hoped Mr. Putnam will get it in com mittee, and bring it to a vote previous to the day whe the U. S. Senatorial question is taken up. This is all-important. It will be indispensable, as throwing light important. It will be indispensable, as throwing light upon the standard of the mysterious Order in that body. Mr. Odell, in the House, appears determined that the newly elected Senator from the Twenty inith district shall be in his seat before the Seward question is taken up. Having driven his Excellency to the ultimatum of calling a special election, Mr. O. seems fearful that, by the slow operation of the law, an advantage may be taken to delay issuing a certificate of the new Senator's (Mr. Mailory, of course) election. Hence to day he gave notice that he aboutd introduce a bill providing for a more speedy canvassing the votes than the general elec-

notice that he abould introduce a bill providing for a more speedy canvassing the votes than the general election law provides for.

Mr. Leigh brought in a bill expediting the canvassing votes in the city of New York. The shameful abuse which has been practised by the New York aldermen for a series of years, in purposely delaying the canvass, in order to draw per dirm pay, has justly aroused the indignation not only of the citizens of the city, but also throughout the State. The general principles hf the bill are correct, though some of its details may require modification.

dification.

The Hos. Mr. Rhodes, member from Kings county, laid on the table a proposition to amend the constitution of the State, altering the qualifications of voters, by declaring that to be entitled to vote all males of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been born citizens of the United States, or who shall have been residents of the United States for the full term of twenty-one years, shall be so entitled. The constitution now declares that 'every male citizen for the day,' '&c. This proposition to amend the constitution strikes at the naturalized voters. It will call out much discussion and elicit great warmth in the House. Then we shall know the speaking qualifications of the Know Nothings. Mr. Rhodes will see that his proposition does not go to a committee who will smother it for the session. Such things have their precedent. Watch warily.

Several of the members are particularly anxious to study the law books. Mr. Stuyevsant wanted all the members furnished with each a copy of the Revised Statutes; Mr. Rhodes wanted the session laws passed by the last Legislature, and some other gentleman wished to enlighten every committee of the House by placing those law volumes in their hands. Neither of these requests have been granted, and the members of the House not lawyers. think there is no necessity for them, as any gentleman desiring any law point can easily step in the library.

Mr. McLaughlin intends to introduce a bill increasing the capital of the New York Fire Department some fifty thousand dollars or so. Persons interested will please attend to it. The Hop. Mr. Rhodes, member from Kings county, laid

thousand dollars or so. Persons interested will please attend to it

There was a little sprinkling of a temperance debate upon a motion of Mr. Leigh to give the use of the Assembly chamber to the State Temperance Society on the evening of the 17th inst. Mr. O'Keefe was opposed to opening the Assembly chamber to any society, or any association. By permitting strangers in our seats our papers would become disarranged and disturbed. It might produce some impression upon the minds of members who will be called upon to vote on the prohibitory law; still he would listen to the speeches on that occasion. Mr. O'Keefe avowed himself a temperance man, having abstained from the use of alcoholic drinks five years since, his only heverages now being lemonade, ginger pop and cold water. He concluded by hoping the privilege would not be granted.

Mr. Leigh said if members were afraid of losing papers, they could easily be locked up in their own deasa.

Mr. Rhodes moved to sment by adding that the temperance society might have the use of the chamber immediately after the vote shall have been taken upon the Maine Liquor bill.

Mr. O'Keefe, with a view of testing the question, moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost—29 to 68.

The resolution allowing the use of the chamber to the temperance society, was then adopted—75 to 15.

The Message of the Governor of Malue.

Governor Morrill, in his measure to the Maine Legis ment. In regard to the liquor law, he strongly devoted to the slavery question, in which he says it is evident that the time has arrived when the question must be met and discussed in our national and State councils, and in primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other grave wont to be considered. Governor Morrill condemns the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and on its presumed extension of slavery, says: "What renders this aggressive movement the more alarming, is the evident complicity of the Chief Magistrate of the country, in open duregard and direct violation of a voluntary assurance given to the people who had elevated nim to the high position, that no movement of the character should shock the repose of the country during his official term, if in his power to avert it.²⁷

Massachusetts Legislature

Boston, Jan. 8, 1855.

The Legislature to-day elected nine persons to constitute the Executive Council, the same as previously nominated in caucus; and also re elected the Hon. E. M Wright Secretary of State. The election of the State Treasurer and Receiver General was postponed until Wednesday.

Two important motions were made in the House to-day one was to elect a committee on federal relations, and the other to amend the constitution, so as to provide that no person shall have the elective franchise who cannot read and write the English language. These were ordered to lay over under the rules.

Message of Gov. Wright of Indiana on Free Banks-Know Nothing Triumph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8, 1855. Governor Wright, of Indians, in his message to the egislature, takes strong ground against the free banks, and cays the Legislature will be wanting in duty to an outraged people, if they fail to adopt prempt measures to suppress the unjust and disreputable practices of the banks; the circulation of the free banks having been reduced to the extent of five millions of dollars, and of the State banks to one million of dollars within the year, the contraction chiefly taking place within six months, be ing more than one half of the paper circulation of the State.

The entire Know Nothing ticket was elected in Co-ington, Ky., at the municipal election on Saturday, by

Marine Intelligence.

The clipper bark Ocean Fagle, twenty-three days from Gleraltar, and forty-one from Palermo, arrived here to-day. Spoke, Recember 18 bark James Bryant, of Beverly, Massachusetts, from New Orleans for Genoa, firy days of

From the Cape de Verd Islands.

Bosron, January 8, 1855.
The brig Planet has arrived at Salem from the Cape de Verd Islands. She reports that the United States sloop-of-war Marion, commander Purviance, from Madeira, was at Port Praya on the 6th of December; that the United States frigate Constitution, flag ship of the American squadren, Commander Rudd, sailed from Port Praya about Nevember 16 for St. Voncents and Maleica; and that the United States sloop of war Dale, commander Whit le, sailed December 1 for Mourov a and a cruise The Planet trings letter bags from the Constitution Marion and Dale.

Destruction of a Mill by Fire. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8, 1855.

The old mill belonging to the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, at Peacedale, was destroyed by fire this morn It was valued at \$13,006, and insured for \$6,500 fm this city at the Atlantic and Washington offices. This was the first mill in which power looms were used in this country.

From Philadelphia. INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE COMMERCIAL LANE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1855. The injunction asked for in the Supreme Court sgainst

the Commercial Bank of this city, was granted this morning. It restrains the directors of the bank from discounting notes, except at the regular meetings of the board, and from charging more than the legal rates of

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail - Large Fire at Lynchburg.

Barmone, Jan 8, 1855.

We have received no mail here this evening south of Richmond.

A large fire occurred at Lynchtney, Virginia, on Saturday, by which fourteen houses were destroyed.

Rathroad Riots at Eric City. RESUMPTION OF THE TROUBLES AT HARROR CREEK— BRIDGE TORN DOWN—THE SHERIFF DRIVEN PROM

The track of the Lake Shore Railroad was torn up at Harbor Creek to-day, by order of the Commissioners of Highways, and the road bed ploughed over. The mob are now engaged in tearing down the bridge over State street. Sheriff Vincent endeavored to make arrests, but was driven from the ground by the rioters-both he and Judge Miles being pel ted with snow balls and stones.

Convention of the Veterans of 1819. IMMENSE PROCESSION-VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT SPEECH OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1855

The convention of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812, met at the Presbyterian Church on Four and a Half street, at eleven o'clock this morning, and organized by the choice of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphis, as President. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of this city, and brilliant speeches were made by Peter Wilson, Sachem of the Cayugas, and others. A tremendous procession, preceded by the Navy Yard Band, and all the military of Washington, is now (one o'clock) moving towards the Presidential mansion The old veterans appear quite rejuvenated.

The weather was fine and Pennsylvania avenue filled The old soldier's procession reached the White House about 2 o'clook P. M., and part of it entered the East

room. Most of the Cabinet were present. Mr. Sutherland, the President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States, in substance, as fol-

I feel delighted to present such a vast body, all of whom were in the war of 1812. We have called because you also are a soldier of the revolutionary stock. You had two brothers in the same war. The day and cause prompt us to pay our respects to you. About forty years ago, Packenham, with nine thousand men, came to our shores, his men well disciplined and armed. Our forces, four thousand, ill provided, drove them back, with a loss of seven hundred killed and one thousand wounded, and with a loss to us of only seven killed and six wounded. Contrast this with the allies before Schastopol. It proves that it is not to military skill and discipline, but to men with rifles on their shoulders. The man who fought that battle knew you, and you knew him well. All the country venerate him. The day should be commemorated henceforth forever. Resolving this, last year we gave forty days' notice in a single paper, and the result is before you.

The PPREMENT, in reply, substantially spoke as fol-

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the result is before you.

The PPENDENT, in reply, substantially spoke as follows:—

I tender you my sincere thanks for the presentation of so many veterans of the war of 1812, and for the kind allusions to my family. No one could winess the noble countenances of these men without supposing them to be the veterans of the war. I rejoice that you are here, and in company with the red men who have rendered our country service, and are entitled to our thanks. My earliest reading associations are in reference to the war of 1812. When news of that war arrived, I was always at the country Post Office for the latest tidings—interested, because of the members of my own family and the soldiers from my neighborhood engaged, and of the immense importance of a favorable result to my country. As I considered it the duty of everybody to make sacrifices for his country. I can only express the affectionate regard I have felt for the detachments which occasionally called at my father's, on the way to northern frontiers, some of them never to return. It is a peculiar gratification to meet here so large a remnant of that war. How many camp and field incidents must have been revived by the meeting, and how many reministences have attended your re-assembling! All these memories you will cherish. From different parts of the country you come with one heart. You will recollect it is the fundamental principle of our country that to our citizens solders—not large standing armies—the interests of our country are committed. All our institutions promise pasce. If that is disturbed the patricties which you exhibited forty years ago will give vigor to our arms and courage to your sons. You come amintained at all hazards." It is cheering to recollect that they who have fought our battles have never been the men to disseminate political heresies, to revile the government, to ceride our institutions, to sow political dissension, or to set at defiance the laws now a stateman and asge, to whom we look up when dark clouds hang over the political ho

Six cheers were then given for the President, and three, suggested by a banner, for "Free Trade and

The representative of the Six Nations, Samuel George, War Chief of the Onondagas, through an interpreter,

then said:—

I have taken our great father by the hand, and am happy. The President thinks those who have served this country should be remunerated. The paie faces have superseded our people, but I pray that the Great Spirit may prosper this country. The Six Nations desire that the people of the United States may be prosperous and happy. You are so numerous that we can't take each one by the hand, but we can say, we drught side by side with your fathers, and now live with you, and pray for your prosperity.

The yeat concourse then took laws. then said:-

The vast concourse then took leave, exchanging con-

soldiers dispersing to their homes for dinner rian church was crowded, the lower floor exclusively

Gen. LESLIE COOMES, of Kentucky, offered a preamble declaring that forty years from the battle of New Orleans, and in the city named after the Father of his Country, it was a fitting time and place for the surviving soldiers to meet and take counsel. In less than forty are after the Revolution a grateful Congress, when the freasury was empty, and heavy war debts hang ing over them, passed a general pension law for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Is it, then, asking too much to demand similar justice for the survivors of the war of 1812, and the widows and orphans of the deceased, when the public treasury was overflowing with gold and comparatively to pay, or that fair portions of the public do

Resolved, The committee memorialize Congress to make Resolved, The committee memorialize Congress to make each officer, solder, sailor, and marine, who served, however so short a time dering the War of 1812, a gift of at least one hundred and fifty acres of land to the lewest grade, to extend to the widows and children of those who are since deceased. That similar provisions he made to those who were confined in foreign countries during any part of the war, and also to prisoners in Tripoll, and to the widows and children of the deceased. That while we deplore the untimely deaths of brethern in arms, we pledge ourselves to aid and protect their widows and orphans.

That Congress ought to extend the same pension system to the soldiers of 1812, their widows and children, that they did to those of the Revolution. The thanks of this convention are tendered to those members of both houses who have had the nerve to move in this matter. That invalid pensions should commence from the time when wounds were received or disabilities incurred.

That our grateful acknowledgements are tendered to

main, which we fought and paid for, should be aliotted

matter. That invalid pensions are decided in the time when wounds were received or disabilities incurred.

That our grateful acknowledgements are tendered to Senator Brodhead, and other senators and representatives who have co-operated with him in endeavoring to obtain justice for us, and also to the particite editors who have espoused our cause.

That it is important to have in each State a complete organization of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

That in view of the great benefits and results of the war of 1812, we cannot forget the debt of gratitude due to Janes Madison, who fearlessly recommended it—nor the immortal Clay, who led on the brave men in Congress who voted for it.

That Congress, by granting our petitions, will entitle themselves to the grateful prayer of millions of human beings now scattered over our immense domain. That the monument to Washington, in this national metropolis, should be finished with all convenient speed.

That such of the old States as have not acted in relation to the proceed construction of a monument to the signers of the Becleration of Independence, in Independence are the Becleration of Independence, in Independence of the Becleration of Undependence, in Independence are square, in Philadelphia, be requested to take steps to carry that object into effect.

That a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States, the trajectory of the United States were advocated in a brilliant speech by the method for the Congress (Compts, who was followed by

These resolutions were advocated in a brilliant speech by their author, General Coombs, who was followed by

Col. Baldwin, fermerly Mayor of Syracuse, ex-Secretary of Mr. Porter, General Houston, Geo. Washington Parke Custis, Col. Judson of Philadelphia, General Miller and Major Taliaferro of Pennsylvania, Rev. John Robb, Major Johnson and General McCalla of the District of Column da, Col. John Shaw of Wisconsin, and the president of the Convention. The resolutions were then accepted by

the Convention. The resolutions were then accepted by universal acclamation. General Cocker read a letter from General Windeld (Scott, declining to take part in the Convention from the fact of holding a commission, and now receiving pay from the United States, but expressing his warmest wishes for the success of his compenions in arms.

Col. HANTHACK, of Virginia, then moved that the riem bers of the Convention send in their names for a master real, to contain their present residences, the part officer real, to contain their present residences.

rell, to contain their present residences, the past efficient and the corps in which they served. Passet result

mously.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and tenances of the veterans indicated that is